The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1801. [12½ CENTS SINGLE

JUST RECEIVED,
From Doct. CHURCH's Dispensary New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Essence,
For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,
For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,
For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,
For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dec. 10, 1800.

ALSO,
DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE
Venereal Disorder;
Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense. Price half a dollar.

Imported

And for Sale by the subscriber, at the County Wharf,
A general assortment of Cologne
Mill-Stones,
From Amsterdam, with Hand Mill-Stones, and German Steel, by
Jesse Hollingsworth.
Baltimore, Dec. 27, 1800. 151§

Just Published,
(Price, three quarters of a dollar)
THE
Prospect before Us,
VOL. II. PART I.
Sold by M. Jones, and S. Pleasants, jun Richmond.

Just Received,
And for sale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Historical Preceptor:
A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of HUGH PATON, deceased, are requested to bring them forward immediately, as the subscriber will settle and finally close his accounts with said estate by the first day of March next.

JAMES BROWN,
Executor of Hugh Paton, dec.
Richmond, January 20, 1801. 4w.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of Gerard Ellyson, deceased, I propose to proceed to the emancipation of a certain negro woman, by the name of SUKEY.——Any person or persons having any claim against the said estate, or negro, are desired to make it known immediately.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Executor of said Estate.
Cumberland county, Virginia, Jan. 11th, 1801. (3t)

A VERY VALUABLE
COOK WOMAN
FOR SALE.

She may be purchased either by private contract before the 15th instant, or then she may be bought at auction.——For particulars and terms, enquire of the PRINTER.
Richmond, January 5th, 1801.

FOR HIRE,
Four miles above Ground Squirrel Bridge, an experienced
Black-Smith, and two Shoe-Makers.
Charles Crenshaw,
Hanover, Jan. 16th, 1801. (2wks.)

Burr Stones.

THE Subscribers have just received a quantity of BURR-STONES, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale at their store, No. 93, Bowley's Wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.
Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1801. (tf)

Notice.

ALL those who have claims against the estate of STEPHEN FARLEY, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM BURTON, Executor.
January 19th, 1801. (3t)

For Sale, or to be Rented,
The noted Tavern,
ON the main street, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for seven years past, by Mr Zachariah Brooks, who from his attention, and the situation of the place, has made an easy fortune. To enumerate or say any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public business, I forbear, as the place when viewed will speak for itself.

Any additional improvements that may be thought necessary or required by the person who rents it, shall be done immediately, and possession given the first day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith.
Chesterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800. tf

To be LET by the subscriber,
THE PART OF
The HOUSE
In which he resides, now in the occupancy of Mr. Henry Pace, printer, on the main street, opposite Mr Rowland's, near the courthouse. The apartments are calculated for a small family, and a store. The situation is well known as a place for business. Possession to be given on the twelfth of February ensuing.

(1.) Morton Welch.
Richmond, 12th Jan. 1801.

Just Received,
And for Sale at this Printing-Office,
TWO LETTERS
OF
JOEL BARLOW;
THE FIRST
To his Fellow-Citizens of the United States.
THE SECOND
To GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ALSO
A LETTER
TO
GENERAL HAMILTON,
Occasioned by his LETTER to
PRESIDENT ADAMS.
By a FEDERALIST.
Attributed to NOAH WEBSTER.
January, 14, 1801.

FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, &c.
IS RECOMMENDED,
DR. CHURCH'S
Essence & Extract of Mustard,
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
DR. JAMES CHURCH,
Inventor and sole proprietor of the celebrated Cough Drops, at his Dispensary, New-York and sold, by appointment, by Samuel Pleasants, Jr. Richmond.

THERE perhaps is no malady to which the human frame is subject, that has had more applications of various kinds administered as remedies, than the Rheumatism; nor is there scarce a disorder that has resisted with like force the attempts made to remove it.

The Virtues of the Essence and Extract of Mustard, will be found to equal, if not excel those of any other Medicine whatever, in the cure of the above complaints.

The following is quoted from the London Pharmacopiæ, and is the opinion of the College of Physicians concerning this valuable Drug.

"MUSTARD, by its acrimony and pungency, stimulates the solids, and attenuates viscid juices, and hence is deservedly recommended for exciting appetite, promoting digestion, encreasing the fluid secretions, also in paralytic and rheumatic affections."

These Medicines contain all the virtues that can possibly be derived from that excellent and powerful vegetable.

The Essence is prepared in a fluid state, and is singularly efficacious as an external application; common Rheumatisms, Sprains, Chilblains, Stiff Necks, Swelled Joints, Bruises, Frozen Feet, Local Pains in any part of the body or extremities, Swelled Faces, Chopped Hands, &c &c. will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

The Extract is prepared in the form of Pills, and (being an internal remedy) is an amazing additional improvement, taken in the severest cases of Rheumatic Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Palsy, Fixed Pains, Lumbago, Numbness, Gouts, &c when the Essence is externally applied. It promotes gentle perspiration, and operates very mildly by urine. They also amend a weak digestion, and strengthen the stomach.

OBSERVE.—☞ This Chemical Essence & Extract of Mustard, bears no analogy whatever, to any other Medicine of a similar title, nor can it possibly be Genuine without this Certificate;

"I hereby certify, that this Bottle" (or Box) "of Essence" (or Extract) "of Mustard, is genuine, and prepared by me.

JAMES CHURCH,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

Third Edition Improved.

THE
LIFE OF WASHINGTON,
Faithfully taken from authentic Documents, in the Neighbourhood of Mount-Vernon, here the Hero lived and died.

EXHIBITING that greatest and best of men in the various views of his very interesting life, viz. his *birth—education*—first employment as county surveyor—entrance on public life as major, and colonel of the Virginia forces—his famous battle of the Little-Meadows—still more glorious behaviour with general Braddock—his appearance and part in the great American war—animated sketch of *that war and revolution*, from the destruction of the tea at Boston (in 1773) to the capture of lord Cornwallis at York (in 1781)—his appointment as President—resignation—retreat into private life—*interesting view of him in private life*—his sentiments with respect to religion—patriotism—honor—economy—generosity—business—and many other points of *first rate* importance to *young* and *old*; with a great number of private and *precious* anecdotes, illustrating virtues worthy of Washington, and displaying actions honorable to *human nature*, furnishing a feast of the sublimest entertainment and instruction, both to ourselves and to our children.——With an elegant Likeness—Price 37 1-2 cents.

ALSO,
A beautiful work, entirely new,
ENTITLED,
Hymen's Recruiting-Serjeant;
OR, THE
New Matrimonial Tat-too for the Batchelors,
Inviting all, both big and small,
A lovely *wife* to take;
No longer lead, Oh! cruel deed!
The life of *useless rake.*

WHEREIN is shewn, in a manner singularly satisfactory and sprightly, that the *married life* is, of *all lives*, the most *safe, pleasant, profitable*, and *happy*; and a good *wife*, of all *goods*, the most *precious* and *desirable*. This choice *patriotic treatise* is divided into *eight* chapters, *each* enlivened with lovely songs and the *whole* ornamented by a fine engraving of Thomson's delicate courting-scene, between the elegant Palemon and his lovely young Lavinia.

The above pamphlets are for sale at the Office of the Virginia Argus.

Just received, and for sale by the Printer hereof,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
BOOKS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Walpole's Works, 5 vols. quarto, elegant binding
Lady's Museum for '98, '99, and 1800, do.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Plutarch's Lives
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Prater.
Spectator
Tattler
Sterne's Works
Milton's Works
Locke's Essays, 3 vols.
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Fenn's Algebra
Simpson's and Fenn's Euclid
Musical Repository
Hot-Pressed Family Bible (elegant)
Large folio ditto do.
Quarto ditto ditto
Burkitt's Exposition of the New Testament
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Cruden's, Butterworth's, and Fisher's Concordance
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Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind
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The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors, in 3 vols.—By Mrs. Bennett, author of Welch Heiress, Juvenile Indiscretions, Agnes De-Courci, and Ellen Countess of Castle Howell.
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Cecilia, by Miss Burney
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Charlotte Temple, a tale of truth
Camilla; or a Picture of Youth
Count Roderic's Castle
Contrast
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Cicely of Raby
Emilia de Varmont
Edward, by Dr. Moore
Evelina, or a young lady's entrance into the world, by Miss Burney
Foresters, an American tale, being a sequel of the history of John Bull, the Clothier
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A large supply of the Columbian Spelling Book.—Also, Webster's, Dilworth's and Fenning's Spelling Books.

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Child's guide to Spelling and Reading
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Copper Plates for Writing &c. &c.

PRINTS
Of Washington, Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Doctor Franklin, Gen. Gates, La Fayette, &c. &c. } Framed.
December 19.

A FEW COPIES OF A
LETTER to a MEMBER of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of VIRGINIA,
On the Subject of the
Late Conspiracy of the Slaves,
May be had of the Printer hereof.
January 20.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, 2 *Brumaire*, Nov. 23.

[This article was this day presented to the Legislative Body by the Counsellors of State, Regnier, Gouvion, St. Cyr, and Najac.]

"At the moment when the legislative Body resumes the course of its labours, the government submits to all France a sketch of its operations. This is a duty dictated by its principles, and it discharges the task with that frankness which it owes to the public interest, and the purity of the sentiments by which it is animated. All know what was the situation of the Republic on the 4th Nivose, year 8, 25th December 1799.—The events of the 18th Brumaire had re animated the courage of the people, but men's minds still floated in uncertainty.—The Departments of the West were a prey to civil war: every where there prevailed feeble, distracted administrations, without unity of principles, or concert of operations. No energy in command, no promptitude in execution. A police without activity; tribunals without authority; disorder in the public receipts; requisitions which harrassed the public, and consumed our revenue; commerce and manufactures in a state of stagnation; the armies of Austria from the top of the Alps and Appenines menacing Liguaria and France; neutral vessels driven from the sea by the terror of the English maratime code; America, which owed to us her independence, armed against ours; Spain, Batavia, Helvetia, Liguaria, faithful to our allies, but waiting with a painful anxiety what he future should decide respecting our fate and theirs.

It was under these auspices that the year 8 began. Peace was the first want, and the ardent prayer of the nation: Peace too was the first object that occupied the mind of government. Two letters written by the chief consul to the emperor of Germany and the king of England, expressed to them with weakness; but without guile, the wish of France and of humanity. This prayer was rejected by the minister of Austria and Great Britain. The cabinet of Vienna mingled some hopes with the refusal. The cabinet of England blended bitterness and reproach with its correspondence, and afterwards declamations and invective in the public discussions, in which it exposed the overtures made by France. This publicity, these declamations and invectives, but ill assisted the animosity and the plans of the British administration. Frenchmen recognized in the conduct of their chief magistrate, the sincere desire of peace. They felt indignant at the enemy by whom the overtures were rejected, and saw that they had to expect peace only from their efforts and their courage. Hence the principle of that energy, which produced our last success, and our last victories. Hence, perhaps, in the minds of the English, a sentiment of justice towards a people, who, after so many exploits, and so much glory, sighed only for peace; hence, in the minds of other nations, a return of favor for the cause of our independence & our liberty.—The rebellion in the West was suppressed.—Nothing more was necessary than to support by the display of force the authority of reason and principle, in order to bring the people back to their duty. All those who had been led away by seduction and terror, submitted to a government benificent and protecting. Every day the attachment to the Republic encreases in these departments, as well as respect for our institutions, and hatred towards our enemies. The establishment of *gen d'armerie a pie!* will serve to clear the country from the remains of a set of wretches habituated to pillage, and covered with crimes which the amnesty could not reach. In these departments as in all others, the influence of the authorities established by the Constitution has been marked by progressive operations.

A power concentred in an individual; and therefore, inevitable responsibility gives to public and private affairs a rapid movement, and restores by degrees, economy in administration. Inspection is more active; information is more prompt and more certain; the citizens perceive more clearly the advantages of the power which protects them, as well as the vigor of that authority which represses & restrains them. Throughout the Republic there still exists some individuals who regret the past; some feeble minds whom a residue of fanaticism torments; but these regrets become daily more weak, fanaticism dies away, and manly sentiment gains more the ascendency. To wish that man should disavow with readiness, today, what he yesterday professed—that he should admit at once, without murmuring, to the yoke of the laws which lately he spurned, is the wish not of lawful power but of tyranny. Let us leave to time to complete its work. Time alone confirms institutions. It is only after they have long existed, that they come to obtain an absolute respect. The Administrators have been chosen for the people, not for a particular faction or a particular party. Government asks not to know what any man has done, or what he may have said, under particular circumstances, and at particular periods. It has required only to ascertain if he possesses virtue and talents; if he was inaccessible to hatred or vengeance; if he is likely to be always impartial and just. The maxim of the government is, that the denunciations which attack public functionaries, at this time, still full of the remembrance of ancient divisions, ought to be weighed in the balance of justice, and verified by the most strict examination. The same principles and the same views have directed the choice of the magistrates. Let them judge things, and not opinions—Let them be inflexible as the laws themselves. Such is the wish, such the only wish which ought to influence a government. The Constitution guarantees to them the independence and the perpetuity of their functions. It is to the nation, and their own consciences that they must answer for their decisions.

Before the 4th Nivose, December 25, it was the government which decided on the appeals of citizens, inscribed in the list of emigrants, and it decided on the simple report of the minister of general police. Thus it had the power of deciding questions which involved the tranquility of the state, the lot of individuals and the assignment of property. In order to clear up this subject, the government wished to know what was the nature of the laws on emigration; what the nature of those of whom the list of emigrants was composed: how, and by whom it was formed; and what were the principles on which it was drawn up? It then learnt, that in each municipality there had been prepared lists of citizens absent from the commune where they had property or a settled abode; and that of these particular lists, collected into nine volumes, had been formed what was commonly called the list of emigrants—that citizens inscribed as absent, or emigrants in one commune, were at the very time public functionaries in another: that laborers, artisans, individuals in service, were confounded with men whom the prejudices of birth and the interests of rank, marked out as enemies to the revolution—that inscriptions collected and indeterminate applied to whole families, and families too often unknown to the persons by whom the inscriptions were formed. From these circumstances a conviction was produced that there did not exist a true list of emigrants, and it was necessary to form a new list, in which those whose names ought never to have been inscribed, should be distinguished from those whom prejudices and their circumstances pointed out as true emigrants, and hence originated the specifications and conditions of the decree of the 28th Vendemaire, (Sept. 20). A plan of regulations will be proposed to give additional security to those who have acquired national property.

An important work is on the eve of being accomplished, which during six years, has been called Legislation. In this session the civil code and a code of procedure will be proposed to the consideration of the legislative body: other objects, less important, will form the subject of laws, of which the elements are already prepared. Public instruction, still neglected in many of the departments, has assumed in others a better direction, and a higher activity. New asylums have been opened for the children of those who have fallen in defence of their country. If the hospitals are still in distress, a decree secures to them at least the payment of a part of what is due to them on the capital of their rents, of which the redemption was authorised by a law passed during the last session. Measures have been taken to ascertain the number of deserted children, the number of whom has very much increased of late, and plans are adopted to succour their wants. Some manufactures which are peculiar to the nation, and which honor French industry, begin now to rise from that langour in which our former misfortunes had plunged them. Painting and sculpture have obtained encouragement and are prepared to transmit to posterity the traits and actions of those heroes who have combated for our independence and glory. The monuments of art are preserved and offered to the public admiration, in places worthy of containing them.——The high roads are almost throughout in a state of alarming decay, but the administration does every thing to remedy this which the feeble resources entrusted to them enables them to excite. The right of keeping up the public roads has received certain modifications which public justice and public interest, demanded. The preception of this right, separated from the obligations of keeping up the roads themselves, has been confirmed, and a fund is now provided on proper securities, which will not be vain and illusory as in former years. The application of products, still too feeble, is ascertained for each department, in the proportion of its wants. Inspection becomes every day more active, and responsibility every day more clear, and approaches nearer to perfection. The government has extended its views to interior navigation, and to canals. It is not to vast projects to which it has directed its attention, it is not a great system of general navigation which it wishes to create. The conclusion of the labors already begun, which refer immediately to inland navigation, and the commerce of France, is all that it now promises, is all that the present circumstances of the country enables it to adopt. Execution rather than project, is the fundamental maxim of its administration. The finances have been one of the objects of its constant inspection and anxiety; the primary base, and necessary support of all the plans which can be formed for the happiness and glory of the state. The government has thought necessary to apply itself to the consideration of all the principles, and become acquainted with all the causes which can operate either for their restoration or destruction. It was not merely funds that were wanting to the republic on the 4th Nivose, of the year 8: it was activity in the subdivision and assessment of direct contributions, regularity in the receipts, care in the disbursements, a clear accountability in the public treasury, a well managed distribution in the different channels of expense. The bearers of bills authorised to draw directly on the funds of the receivers and their overseers purchased by corruption the funds which either then had no existence, or which ought to have been reserved for the services of the republic; goods of requisition, debts of arrear, uncertain rents, were admitted as payment of direct contributions, and it was receivers, overseers and collectors, who trafficked in goods of depreciated value, and exchanged them in their office for real property which they had received; paymasters concealed the payments which had been made to them, to obtain from those who were to superintend their accounts, and for advances which they have never made. Thus the public treasury was ignorant equally of the funds received, and the sums which had been paid in the departments. Hence arose uncertain distributions and illusory assignments. In the mean time every thing was ordered by the ministers, every thing was sanctioned by the directory.—Hence the want of public credit, and in its train scandalous negociations and disgraceful decrees. Since the 14th Nivose (Dec. 25) the period of the subdivision and assessment of the contributions has been fixed with precision, and this year for the first time, the quotas of almost all the Departments were in the course of payment made during the course of Vendemaire. The public treasuries have been shut against delegations (a species of Exchequer Bills) but 52 millions of delegations, or orders upon the treasury, of this description, have been rapidly extinguished by operations which have neither cost the treasury loan nor interest, and at the same time have procured effectual advances. These delegations the Government might with some colour of justice have objected to. They had been issued to contractors even before they entered on their contract, and it was extremely probable that the service was not performed completely by any, and by very few with good faith. But these delegations had been negociated under their view, and with the consent of the former Government.—— They have gone out of the hand of the original holder. They were letters of exchange of which the actual holders had advanced the value, and it was impossible without injuring public credit, to postpone or refuse payment of them. Requisition bills have been taken out of the circle of jobbing, and must be nearly all paid into the Exchequer for taxes, and in the year 9, there will exist almost none of them. The public creditor will receive his money in cash, and the public will receive almost nothing but solid cash. A part of the direct contributions of the year 8, that part which it was calculated would not be consumed by the bills in arrear, and requisition bills, has been, by anticipation, paid into the treasury in the obligations of the collectors, and these obligations, which have in a particular fund the certain means of their discharge, are now as solid a value as the public or the merchant can offer. The direct contributions of the year 9 are already in the portfeuille of the treasury in obligations equally solid. These successive receipts of indirect or casual contributions are then represented by the bills of the collectors payable at sight. A fixed sum of these obligations and these bills is appropriated to the expense of every month. No order for payment will be given but in the proportion to the sums actually vested in the treasury. Thus the orders will no longer be arbitrary. There will be no mistake in the arrangement, no illusion in promises of payment will exist, and persons excepting such paper on the faith of payment, will not be received. The public treasury has received a new organization. An active superintendance pervades every part of it. The arrear accounts proceed without obstacle. Every month the minister of finances and the director of the public treasury will submit to the inspection of the government, statements of all the receipts and payments, particularly every payment made to the orders of each minister. The collection of these statements at the end of every year, will shew the receipt, the expenses paid, and the nature of each expense. —The estimate necessary for the expense for the year 9 has been formed with the strictest regard to economy. The revenues have been valued with every degree of possible precision. These revenues are not adequate to the calculated expenditure. The government will propose to the legislative body what it conceives the best expedient to cover this deficiency, and leave to their wisdom to decide on its propriety. A sinking fund has been created. The administrations of it will not increase the burdens of the finances, it will at once furnish extensive means of extinguishing the public debt, and prove a powerful instrument of public credit.—In examining its operation it will be found to promote successfully the important end of an office of security for the bonds of the receiver. A bank has been founded; feeble indeed, as yet; but whose feebleness is in proportion to the actual wants of circulation. On a peace it will embrace a range which our commerce encreased by the restitution of our ancient relations, and by the storms of the revolution, will require. The Government, which has favored its birth with all its power, will always protect it by its influence, will continue to regard it as a sacred deposite, to be protected by the power & the fidelity of the nation.—Other ameliorations will be presented in the report of the Minister of the Finances. Other plans of ameliorations are still under the eye, and in the contemplation of government. Once delivered from the chaos of dilapidations, abuses and injustice, every day will bring a new accession of salutary principles, and present new means of prosperity. Honest citizens, those who have wealth and reputation to preserve, will offer there resources and their support to a government faithful to the plans which regard to good faith and the public interest have pointed out to it. It is no longer embarrassed by those intrigues which make a traffic of the confusions of the finances, nor by that cupidity which exchanges at a clear rate, real, though distant advantages, for that miserable succour which only supplies the wants of the present moment by adding to the demands of futurity. Already companies of good credit have entered into engagements on the most moderate terms, and have not, as was formerly done, demanded any security in real perfections for services which they have not yet performed. Our success in war has exceeded our expectations.—Four armies, all victorious, are united by an uninterrupted chain from the line formed by the Prussian neutrality to the centre of Italy; masters of the Danube and the Po, they occupy by their detachments, the border of the Adriatic and Tuscany. The genius of France saved the army of the East from the execution of a Convention which would have placed it in the chains of the English. Malta has surrendered, but it was after two years of the most glorious resistance. Every thing which could be tried to save this important place, the government has attempted, though without effect.—The organization of the army, military discipline, enquiries into dilapidations and abuses the re-establishment of order and economy, in all the branches of the service, have been the object of the labors and decrees of the government. A report from the minister at war will present the result. Peace, peace alone can give to the success which they have already obtained completion and solidity. It has not been in the power of the government to repair at once the disaster of our marine and to restore to it its ancient lustre; but it has collected its wrecks, and to prepare its re-establishment and its glory. Regulations have reformed abuses, ensured regularity of service established in the ports of power severity of inspection; former dilapidations have been enquired into & removed, burthensome contracts have been cancelled agreements more advantageous to the republic have been concluded; in a word considerable advances have been made towards order & economy. But, still much remains to be done!—How much labor must be submitted to, and how long an interval must elapse before the government can execute the task which it has imposed on itself, and which the public interest demands of it. In the present state of our marine it has been impossible to keep up regularly with our colonies these relations of intercourse and authority which belong to the mother country. The government, however preserved with care these ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in silence the means of restoring them to calmness, to industry and prosperity. A council for prizes authorized by a law promulgated in the last session, has applied to this delicate subject a spirit of impartiality and justice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations—Neutral flags have experienced them on the seas and in our ports. The powers on the coasts of Barbary have renewed their ancient relations towards us. If government had been able to renew them sooner, Malta might perhaps be still in our power. But at least they will secure subsistence to Liguaria, and to our southern departments, nor will they be useless to the army of the east—A convention founded upon common interests and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the states of America were bound to France. These ties shall last for ever, because there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege nor partial favor. She merely demands from the nations in friendship with her the right of equality; that no nation be more favored than herself and that she herself be not favored more than any other nation. Such are the pretentions and interests of all states which may contract engagements with her.—— All nations who are sensible of their rights will rally round these principles. The North will shake off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas. It certainly will feel that our interests are the interests of the human race. Russia in particular will remember what is due to her dignity, and the ancient relations by which she was united to France. She will know that France is a necessary counterpoise in the maratime balance of the world. The government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made the offer on the field of battle, and in the bosom of victory. It offered a peace worthy the grandeur, but also worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which would have guaranteed to us both, its acceptance and stability. On the slightest hope of drawing near to so desirable an epoch, it suspended those successes which ensured the position of our armies, and the ardor of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuse only that power which unaffected by the disasters of the continent, is anxious to cement with the blood of nations, its empire over the seas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude, an Austrian negociator is now at Luneville; a man who merits the esteem of Europe. If he possesses the perfect confidence of the sovereign who has sent him, he will display that frankness which the French government has a right to expect from its own frankness, and which is promised by his personal character.

Austria will cease to sacrifice the repose and interest of the Continent to the ambition of the despots of the seas. Yet in the present uncertainty, prudence prescribe to France not to permit herself to be amused by an empty shew of negociation—She will support her propositions with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the government has shewn, that it has not carried to too great a height the pretension of the Republic; nor sacrificed to the madness of ambition the interests of humanity. The crime of the war will all fall upon those who are the real authors of them; upon those governments which are so weak and so blinded as to become subservient to the mercantile designs of a single nation, and to sell for its gold and intrigues, the blood and industry of the nations, who obey them, and the freedom of the seas, which is the property of the whole human race."

STATE PAPER.

The following Proclamation from the Archduke Charles has been published at Prague:

"Charles Lewis, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, &c. &c. earnestly as his majesty, the emperor and king endeavours to procure an honorable and lasting peace for the whole of his hereditary dominions, and as much as it is to be wished, that, in honor of suffering humanity, after a long period of devastation, the enemy would be inclined to join for the same purpose, it nevertheless remains advisable, and is now more than ever absolutely necessary, to be prepared for the worst, if, contrary to our wishes and hopes, the obstinate refusal and extravagant demands of the enemy should make a continuation of hostilities indispensibly necessary, and to prepare for the greatest possible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand speedily, and with sufficient means, zealously to effect whatever the existing laws and the encreasing danger of the country require at this decisive moment. From this consideration, the extraordinary armaments in the kingdom of Hungary, Transylvania, in Austria and Tyrol, will be effected with the utmost activity in a short period. The same precaution of his majesty also induces to prepare full security for the kingdom of Bohemia & the adjoining Moravia, as well as for all his faithful subjects, against any destructive attacks from the enemy. For obtaining this great object, his majesty orders as the most suitable means, to form a legion of 20 battalions of infantry from among the faithful inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, solely and wholly to be employed to the defence of the country, to be entrusted to my command, and to be called after my own name. This internal armament, however, must be speedily completed, by zeal and courage in every class of inhabitants, according to the present circumstances of the armies. The exertion necessary for this purpose can justly be expected from nations, the proper and prominent features of whose character have ever proved themselves by their attachment to their firm principles and sound judgment, which in every thing looks for the evidence of truth, and fixes the stamp of conviction and necessity to an undertaking like that now resolved upon. This conviction will be the more decisive and general, as, without having recourse to artificial or intricate reasoning, it is founded merely upon facts, the strongest proofs of the ruin and degradation which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy being manifest. Let the melancholy sensation of these events & examples rouse our full patriotic strength: let it steadily animate our spirit of resistance to the arrogant demands of the enemy, let the consciousness of our own strength and dignity speak so powerfully to our hearts, that we fear no personal services, nor evade any exertions and sacrifices whatever; let nothing prevent our having at heart the interests of our country; The enemy seeing the zeal which animates our bosoms, and the courage which strengthens our arms, will desist from menacing with any attacks. However, be the plan on which he has resolved whatever it may, it will be defeated by the united exertions of an organized whole, by encreased patriotic sentiments, energy and perseverance, which is even the only means of determining the enemy to an equitable and just peace, and which as experience has shewn, is the only form of a behaviour with which security and independence can be connected. On my part, I shall take upon myself, with the most conscientious care, the management of all that, with the honorable confidence placed in me, can lead to the great point in view. In return, I confidently expect from the well meaning states and subjects (agreeable to the plan of organization, which will be communicated to the proper officer) the most vigorous and undivided co-operation in the defence of this just concern, which leaves no choice between ignominy and honor. I am fully persuaded, that by an emulation of the behaviour of our loyal and brave ancestors, on similar occasions, the security and happiness of our country will further be obtained, as it has hitherto been gloriously preserved, under the protection of Providence, by perseverance, energy, and virtue even at the period of universal danger and misery.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke."

"Done at Prague, the 24th of October, 1800."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 15.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force the acts laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirits by retail, on property sold at auction, and on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

The chairman reported an amendment, limiting the duration of the bill (which was originally without limitation) to the 3d of March, 1803.

On the question of agreeing thereto, the yeas and nays were taken, and were—Yeas 41—Nays 47.

Ordered, that the bill be engrossed & read a third time to-morrow.

The following resolution was referred to a committee of the whole:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act entitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," with a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the assessing and collecting of the direct tax, passed the 14th July, 1798.

Friday, January 16.

The act to continue in force the act, laying duties on licences for selling wine and foreign distilled spirits by retail, on property sold at auction, and on carriages, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 46—Nays 31.

The house took up the Judiciary Bill, to which several amendments were made.

Directed that it be engrossed and read a third time on Tuesday next.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

From the TRUE AMERICAN.

POSTSCRIPT!

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Adams, at Port Republican, to a respectable Mercantile House in this City, dated December 22d. 1800.

"Judge of my feelings this evening on receiving the enclosed Proclamation, published by Gen. Toussaint, laying a duty of 20 per cent on all imports without exception, not even provisions are exempted, and 50 per cent, on all exports, say sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. the goods are to be valued by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Consuls of the respective powers residing in the ports of St Domingo.

"If this law is put in force, it will be merely impossible to stay or do business, in any of these ports; it was a fortunate circumstance I had cleared out the Nimrod previously, as the law is to be put in execution to morrow, the 23d. As soon as all is arranged, I will write you every particular by several opportunities, for your government in future. I would advise you in the mean time not to make any shipments to this or any other port in the island, until you hear from me, or hear this business is to be settled; you will please publish this Proclamation for the benefit of our commerce and countrymen at large."

"P. S. There is a report in circulation, that all the ports in the island are to be shut up, except the Cape, Aux Cayes, and this port."

A leter from Washing, of the 9th instant states, that on the preceding day the Senate of the United States, rejected the 2d and 3d articles of the French Treaty.—The question on agreeing to the 2d article (in which the subject of indemnity for spoliations is waved) was decided yeas 12, nays 16. On the 3d article (which stops the mutual surrender of vessels of state taken by either party) the yeas were 13, nays 15.

January 19.

Mr. Champlin of Rhode-Island in a recent speech in Congress thus expressed himself.

"The Anchor Club (Philadelphia) was an association of a small band of literary gentlemen, in which social purposes were combined, with that of producing a disposition in the public mind towards war with France. The public objects of this institution were confined to a general defence of the government against its enemies, which was conceived to admit of more efficacious executions by urging a war with the French Republic, than by any other. To this end, the members unremittingly devoted their efforts, until the government deserted itsown cause by making peace with the my."

[The Editor is possessed of the names of only 12 of this Club, will be obliged by being favored with a complete list.]

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated the 11th November, to a friend in Baltimore.

"When you learn of Prussia's intending to molest Hamburg, its intention to take possession of Cuxhaven, you need not be much concerned. The rumor arises from a Prussian vessel having been brought into Cuxhaven by an English frigate, in order to repair a leak occasioned at sea, the release of which the king of Prussia claims from us. But we have acted as we should have done, viz. not having meddled at all with it, because it being on a neutral stream, every one has a right to enter. This difference will soon be settled, and we remain under no apprehension about the affair; therefore, if you hear any thing respecting it, you may ease the minds of your fellow-citizens."

WASHINGTON, January 19.

On Friday morning the Editor waited upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and informed him, that he had called upon him to know the precise extent of the order delivered from him, through the Serjeant at Arms, the preceding day.

For the purpose of a more concise and clear statement of the conversation that ensued, the narrative will be made in the form of a dialogue between the Speaker and the Editor.

Editor. It is my wish to know whether the exclusion from the gallery was intended to apply to the day on which the exclusion took place, or to the whole of the Session?

Speaker. Undoubtedly, to the whole of the Session.

Editor. I would then ask, whether the prohibition applies to me in the character of taking the debates and proceedings of the House; or whether it applies to me in the character of a citizen of the United States?

Speaker. I will inform you of the grounds of my order. I can have no doubt that either through incompetency, or intentionally, you grosly misrepresented my conduct as well as that of the House.

Editor. With respect to the fact of misrepresentation, I can only say, that in my opinion it does not exist; in which opinion I am not only supported by my own recollection, but by the declarations of gentlemen, whose correctness and veracity I respect as highly as those of any other men (though I do not wish to be understood as insinuating a want of respect for any other) who have explicitly declared my statement to be correct.—With respect to *intentional* misrepresentation, no such charge can be sustained.—With respect to *incompetency*, I shall be altogether silent, trusting without fear to the decision of others.

Speaker. It must be evident to you that ever since I have held the office of Speaker, a certain description of men have done every thing in their power by misrepresentation and abuse, to throw me into contempt, and to disgrace the government.

Editor. With respect to the actions of any particular description of men, it does not become me on this occasion to say any thing. But with respect to myself, in whatever I have done, I have been governed by a sense of duty. Feeling every personal disposition to treat every man with respect, I have not been regardless of the duties and rights with which public opinion and the laws of my country have invested me. In conformity with them, in reporting the proceedings and debates of the House, I have invariably stated the truth.

Speaker. In my opinion, your conduct, ever since you have been on the floor, has had no other object than to disgrace me and the government.

Editor. Suffer me to say Mr. Speaker, that these remarks appear to me altogether improper to be made by the Speaker. I am fully impressed with the necessity of treating you in this interview with respect. But if remarks, such as have just been made, and which convey reflections that I declare to be unfounded, are repeated, I may from the unavoidable vindication of my own character, be drawn into the expression of opinions that may give offence.

The *Speaker* suspended his remarks.

Editor. Returning to the question I submitted; I wish to know whether as a citizen, I am excluded?

Speaker. The object of the order was to prevent you from giving any further statements of the proceedings of the House.

Editor. Candour may require me to say, that in all events, I shall continue to publish a statement of the debates and proceedings of the House.

Speaker. If that be your object, you *cannot* be admitted.

Editor. I do not say that that will be the object of my personal attendance. If it were, I do not see how the order of the Speaker can apply to it. The order may apply to the act of attending in the gallery; but any thing which shall be done by the Editor afterwards out of the gallery, is a distinct thing. It is, however possible, that, hearing the proceedings of the House from the gallery, as the Editor would, he might correct, should there appear any inaccuracy in them, statements obtained in other ways.

Speaker. If the attendance be with any view to give to the public the proceedings of the House, you must consider yourself absolutely excluded.

Editor. It then only remains to enquire, whether, having still in view the same object of obtaining a correct statement of the proceedings of the House, I may have access to the clerk's office, and obtain copies of official papers.

Speaker. I have no objection to your obtaining copies of those papers that are proper to be published. But you must know it would be manifestly wrong to publish papers that relate to transactions in an incipient state. For instance, a member may make a motion that refers to a particular subject. It may be made inadvertently. Its meaning may be equivocal. To publish it in this immature state, before the house has decided upon it, might be to produce misconceptions, and might essentially injure the respect of the people for the government. Such papers ought not to be published. But in cases in which the house has come to a decision, you may publish what is decided upon.

Editor. My ideas, Mr Speaker, are so completely at war with those you have expressed, that I can entertain no expectation of coming to an harmonious correspondence in sentiment. I have always believed, and do still believe, that the only respect which the government of a republican country ought to receive, is that, which flows from a knowledge of its acts, and of the manner in which those acts are passed; except in peculiar cases that may require secrecy. However, I ask pardon for troubling you with my ideas. My only object is to understand the precise line you draw between different kinds of papers that I may know how to act.

It appears to me that I shall be very much embarrassed in finding the line. For instance, a committee, to whom any business is referred, reports; that report is laid over by the house for consideration, with the express view that it be published for the consideration of the citizens; yet, presenting a measure of the house in an incipient state, and involving opinions not acted upon by the house, it would seem to come within the limits of your restriction. The same remarks will fully apply to all the stages through which a bill goes, until its final passage.

Speaker. I find that you do not understand me now any better than you did before. I think I have explained myself clearly. There are some papers, unimportant in themselves, whose publication can do no manner of harm. But with respect to those of national importance, until they are decided upon by the house, they ought not to be published. At all times, the government should be treated with respect; but at the present period it is peculiarly important.

Editor. I confess, Mr Speaker, that to my mind the line, as drawn by you, is still vague. I do not understand it; and I thought I assigned conclusive reasons for my want of apprehension.

Speaker. I have drawn the line as clearly as I can. I have no objection to your obtaining such papers as the clerk pleases to let you have.

Editor. May I then, without violating your rule, publish such paper as the clerk permits me to copy.

Speaker. You may. (*Nat. Intel.*)

January 20.

The Cabinet some days since mentioned, that the 2d and 3d articles of the Convention with France, were rejected in the Senate of the United States—we learn that the rejection was effected by a majority of *three*.

We understand, that the Committee in the Senate, to whom was referred the *Mausoleum Bill*, have reported against it.

January 21.

From the Washington Federalist.

Yesterday evening about dark, the Building appropriated to the Treasury Department was discovered to be on fire. It appeared to have commenced in one of the rooms attached to the Auditor's office very fortunately situated in the east wing of the building, as there was a very strong north-west wing blowing at the time, which from this accidental circumstance, had no effect upon the flame. The fire for some time threatened the most destructive effects—but through the exertions of the citizens, animated by the example of the President of the United States (who on this occasion fell into the ranks and aided in passing the buckets) was at length subdued.

January 22.

From the National Intelligencer.

Tuesday evening about dusk, a fire was discovered in the *Treasury Department*.—When discovered one of the rooms of the Accountant was in a full blaze. The papers in this room are said to be entirely destroyed, and those in an upper and an adjacent room, to which the flames extended, are said to be considerably injured. The fire was extinguished in about an hour and a half.

From the CABINET.

On Tuesday evening last, a few minutes after sun-set, the City of Washington was again illuminated with the documents of a public office. We understand that the fire broke out in the S. E. corner of the Treasury Office, in one of the rooms occupied by the Auditor, on the lower floor.

It is but a few weeks since, that under very extraordinary circumstances, the building occupied by the War Office, was consumed. Our suspicions, that it was done by design, were very strong: but fearing, that in some measure, they might be the fruits of our prejudice, for the injuries received from a now desperate faction, and an observance of their past villainies; we were cautious in communicating them to the public. Such circumstances, however, had been mentioned, before this last illumination, as had ripened those suspicions into convictions.

The unaccountable manner in which the present fire originated, and the extraordinary circumstances attending it, induce a firm belief, that it is the work of some unprincipled incendiary.

It is said, that the fire originated in a room where no fire had been kept for some days:

That those who first entered the apartments, discovered unusual quantities of loose papers upon the floor: And we have the names of three gentlemen, who went to the door of an apartment, to which the fire had not communicated, with an intention to remove any furniture or papers which might be deposited in it; they found the door locked, and saw a light through the key-hole; they immediately forced the door, and let the reader judge what was their astonishment, to find three men quietly closeted during the commotion, and ready at a moment, to open the door, and join in the battle; the *trio* extinguished the light before their persons were recognized.

We should be glad to know how this fire will affect the solicited investigation of Oliver Wolcott's official conduct?

"The next mail," says the Courier of the 2d of December, "is expected to bring intelligence of the Prussians having entered Hamburgh; and it is possible that interruption may be given to commercial transactions with that city. Prussia is looking out for accession of territory in the North of Germany, and Russia in Turkey. The Russian Admiral refuses to quit the Dardanelles till Paul's maritime expenses are paid. Fleets of Russian transports, and fleets of Russian men of war are hovering about Constantinople; and it is probable that Buonaparte has planned with the court of St. Petersburgh the overthrow of the Turkish Empire.

VIRGINIA.

AN ACT, to amend the act entituled "an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning Slaves, free Negroes and Mulattoes.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That if any person shall permit his or her slave, or any slave hired by him or her to go at large or hire him or herself out, it shall be lawful for any person, and it shall be the duty of every sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner and serjeant of a corporation, to apprehend and carry such slave before a magistrate of the county or corporation where apprehended, and if it shall appear to the magistrate that such slave comes within the purview of this act, he shall order him or her to the jail of the county or corporation, there to be safely kept until the next court, when if it shall appear to the court that the slave so ordered to jail hath been permitted or suffered to hire him or herself out contrary to the meaning of this act, it shall be lawful for said court, & they are hereby required to order the sheriff or other officer, to sell every such slave for ready money at the next court held for the said county or corporation; notice being given at the courthouse door at least twenty days before such sale. *Provided always*, that no sale pursuant to this act shall convey a greater interest in such slave than the person himself or herself had who commits a breach of this law, unless it shall appear to the court that the owner of such slave was privy to or connived at such breach.

Any person who shall suffer a slave held by him or her as trustee, guardian, executor or executrix, administrator or administratrix, to hire him or herself out contrary to the meaning of this act shall forfeit and pay forty dollars, to be recovered by any person who will sue for the same by action of debt or information in any court of record within this commonwealth.

One third of the amount of the sale of every such slave shall be applied by the court ordering such sale towards lessening the county or corporation levy, and the residue shall be paid by the sheriff or other officer, after deducting six per centum on the whole amount for his trouble, and the jailors fees, to the person who shall inform thereof, and cause the fact to be established. And where there shall be no informer, then the whole proceeds of the sale, after deducting the commission of the sheriff and other officers, the jailors fees, as aforesaid, shall be applied towards lessening the county or corporation levy.

Any negro or mulatto bond or free shall be a good witness in pleas of the commonwealth for or against negroes or mulattoes bond or free, or in civil pleas where free negroes or mulattoes shall alone be parties. And whereas experience has evinced that the fourth section of the act entituled an act to prevent the migration of free negroes and mulattoes into this commonwealth, is defective—for remedy whereof, Be it enacted, that if any slave shall hereafter be brought or come into this state from any place without the limits of the same, it shall be the duty of any magistrate of the county or corporation where such slave shall be found upon information to him given to cause such slave to be immediately apprehended and brought before him or some other magistrate of the county or corporation, who upon satisfactory evidence had shall commit such slave to the jail of his county or corporation; and the magistrate so committing shall forthwith give notice to the governor of his proceedings, who with the advice of council shall take such steps for the removal and transportation out of this commonwealth, of the slave or slaves so committed at the public expense, as they in their discretion may think proper. And the expenses so incurred shall be paid by the person importing or holding such slave so removed, and shall be recoverable against any such person as aforesaid, his or her executors and administrators in the name of the governor of the commonwealth for the time being, by motion or suit, in which every such person may be held to bail in any court of record of this commonwealth, provided ten days previous notice be given of such motion to the persons to be affected thereby; provided also, that the governor shall have power to order such slave to be sold and transported without the limits of this commonwealth, if the person holding or importing said slave be unable to reimburse the commonwealth, the expense of commitment, removal and transportation—Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the fourth section of the act entituled an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes and mulattoes.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every commissioner of the revenue, annually to return to the court of his county or corporation, at the time of returning other lists of taxable property, a complete list of all free negroes or mulattoes within his district, together with their names, sex, places of abode, and particular trades, occupation or calling; a copy of which list shall be fixed by the clerk of the said county or corporation at the courthouse door, and the original be deposited for safe keeping in his office. Every commissioner of the revenue or clerk of a court failing in laid duty, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered by motion or information, one half to the use of the county or corporation, and the residue to any person who shall sue for the same.

If any free negro or mulatto so registered shall remove into another county, it shall and may be lawful for any magistrate of the county or corporation in which he or she may intrude, to issue a warrant to apprehend said free negro or mulatto: and if upon examination it be found that he or she has no honest employment by which to maintain him or herself, such free negro or mulatto shall be deemed and treated as a vagrant.

All the courts of law within this commonwealth shall constantly give this act in charge to the grand juries of their courts at the times when such grand juries shall be sworn.

All acts and parts of acts contrary to this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This act shall commence in force from the first day of June next.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, January 27, 1801.

The General Assembly of this State adjourned on Friday last.

The Judiciary Bill has passed the House of Representatives of the United States,—Ayes 51—Noes 43.

The Mayor of New-York has issued a Proclamation subjecting all vessels from the ports of Spain to a quarantine.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq. has been nominated by the President as Chief Justice of the United States.

LATEST.

The ship Three Sisters, capt. Murphy, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool in 38 days—She left Liverpool on the fourth day of December; and has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers, among which is "The Courier, an evening paper of the 2d. They furnish nothing in addition to our former stock of intelligence, excepting that the town of Stade, situated near the Elbe, is occupied by five battalions of Prussian troops "It appears to be the object of his Prussian Majesty to secure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weser; he seemed resolved to seize the whole country between the two rivers and it is expected he will also occupy Hamburgh. The commercial interests of the city of London are most seriously affected by this circumstance."

GIM CRACK,

The Noted Covering Horse;

WILL stand at my stable in Amelia, on Appomattox River, to be let to mares the ensuing season at Six Dollars the leap, to be paid down; or Fifteen Dollars the season, with One Shilling and Six Pence for the Groom. The money for the season may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars at any time before the first of November next.

Gentlemen that choose to have their mares fed, shall have corn at the neighbourhood price, servants' board gratis.

I have provided good and extensive pasturage, well inclosed, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

Gim Crack's pedigree and performances are well known, so that it only remains for me to say that his colts are uncommonly large and very beautiful, and that he is in a fine condition, and of great vigor.

Ludwell Brackett.

Amelia, January 10th, 1801. (adv.)

TO SADDLERS
IN VIRGINIA

THE Saddlers of Virginia are respectfully informed that the subscriber, living in Louisa county, about six miles below Yanceyville on Pamunkey river, makes and keeps constantly for sale, all kinds of SADDLE-TREES.—Orders directed to the Post-Office at Yanceyville, will be strictly attended to by

William Haywood.

Louisa, January 17th, 1801. (3taw8t.)

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office, Richmond,

By the Gross or Dozen,

CAREY'S
Franklin Almanack

FOR THE YEAR 1801.

CONTAINING

BESIDES THE USUAL ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS

1. Table of high water at the principal places in the United States.
2. Population of the United States, according to the last census,
3. Standard of American weights,
4. American miles
5. Table of the weight or value of the various coins
6. Value of foreign monies of account
7. Weight of federal coins
8. Calculations respecting human life
9. View of the progress of the National debt and Navy of Great Britain
10. The French Calendar
11. Stamp Duties payable in the United States
12. Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the places in the United States
13. Political and moral reflections,
14. Federal Courts
15. Courts of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina
16. Table of roads
17. Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers
18. Directions for brewing spruce beer
19. Receipt to cure inflamed eyes
20. For a defluxion in the eyes
21. To cure the pole evil
22. To cure the canker
23. To kill rats
24. To cure frost bitten feet
25. To strengthen weak eyes
26. To cure the gripes
27. To cure a cold in the head
28. To preserve apple trees from moss
29. To preserve apples
30. To keep crows from corn land

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 14th day of November, 1800.

John Purnall, pltf.

VERSUS

Thos. Crutcher, John Sanders & Margaret his wife, William Sneed, John Sneed, Landon Sneed, Archilus Sneed Sarah Sneed and Elizabeth Sneed, children & representatives of Mary Sneed, dec. formerly Mary Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, and Leabert Crutcher, sons and representatives of William Crutcher, deceased; Coleman Crutcher, William Crutcher, Robert Crutcher, Charles Foushee and Lucy his wife, John Foushee and Sarah his wife, Benjamin Ficklin and Susanna his wife, and Elizabeth Sneed, legal representatives and heirs of Hugh Crutcher, deceased, and Henry Crutcher, which said defendants are the lawful representatives and heirs of Leonard Crutcher, dec. defts. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, except Henry Crutcher, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel. IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
BOLLING BRANCH, D. C. B. C.

Wanted on Loan, for two years,

1500 Dollars.

The payment of which may be secured by deed of trust or mortgage on valuable landed property in the city. Any person disposed to lend will apply for information to the PRINTER.

January 1, 1801.

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy.*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

More Proofs

OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. CHURCH'S

Cough Drops,

A Medicine unequalled by any other in the world; since first discovered by Dr. Church, it has restored to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive that were ever known to exist both in Europe, America and the West-Indies, and often when every other medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the faculty consulted in vain. It is a sovereign, speedy & effectual remedy in

Head-Aches	Sore Throats
Catarrhs	Wheezings
Shortness of Breath	Congealed Phlegm
Ticklings in the throat	Spitting of blood
Tightness in the chest	Soreness of the breast & stomach
Hooping Cough	&c. &c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all disorders of the breast & lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of one thousand attested cases of cure may be seen at the place of sale.

AFFIDAVIT.

City of New-York, ss.

William M'Cloughan resident of Gibb' Alley, in the city of New-York, cooper, voluntarily maketh oath that he was severely afflicted with a consumption for upward of 18 years, that he labored under the most inexpressible affliction with a violent cough and shortness of breath, that he could not lie down in his bed for weeks together, but was obliged to be propped up by pillows or in an armed chair, and in the day time unable to attend his business; that at length he was so reduced and wasted away, as to be scarce able to walk at all: that he had tried the skill of many respectable medical men and has expended a very considerable sum of money, and has taken a great deal of medicines without effect That at last he despaired of even getting cured, till he, through recommendation, took Dr. Church's cough drops, from which he found very present relief, and by persevering in the use of them, he is now perfectly restored to health, and has had no return or symptom of his disorder since.

WILLIAM M'CLOUGHAN.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1799.

Jacob De la Montagnie, Alderman

Copy of a letter from capt. Henry.

Dear Sir,

In the year '95 I had the misfortune to break a blood vessel, which was succeeded by a severe complaint on my lungs, cough, shortness of breath, and spitting up of matter and blood, with every other disagreeable symptom of a disorder of the lungs; indeed so afflicting was this disorder, that I could not rest at night, nor could walk 200 yards in the day, without stopping to cough and rest myself a number of times. This disorder continued to increase upon me, till I was much wasted in body, and exceedingly weak Seeing your advertisements in the public papers, early in the last summer, I commenced taking your justly celebrated cough drops, which I perceived in the use of, for some time; I have now the happiness of informing you, my lungs are perfectly sound; I have no shortness of breath, or spitting up of matter or blood; my cough is a little troublesome in the morning, but no other time. I am, Sir,

Your's ever respectfully,
WILLIAM HENRY.
Garden street,

New-York, April 3, 1799.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

To Dr. CHURCH.

Sir,

For upwards of Twelve Years, I have laboured under a severe cough, shortness of breath, spitting of matter from my lungs, and often clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and shortness of breath could get no rest day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it from which I found instantaneous relief and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence by saving my life, I must entreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints

Sir, Your grateful servant,
NICHOLAS STAGG
Little-Robinson street

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office, Richmond,

Price 75 Cents,

A COLLECTION

OF

Plays and Poems,

BY THE LATE

COL. ROBERT MUNFORD,

Of Mecklenburg County, in the State of Virginia.

Jan. 1, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away last evening, a girl, by the name of

MOLLY;

She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle size, very fond of smoaking, when spoken to has a smiling look—her clothing she will change often I suppose, as she has some variety, and will procure free papers if she should leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raised in the estate of the rev. Price Davies, dec. of Newkent county, and sold to mr John Piemont, who sold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home, and reasonable charges if brought a distance, in addition.

W. Munson.

Manchester, Dec. 9, 1800. (tf)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia

September 18, 1800.

To be Sold or Rented,

A tract of Land,

Containing 800 acres by an old survey, in the county of Charles City, late the property of col. O. Byrd, deceased. This tract, which is known by the name of RIVERSIDE, lies on James river, at the distance of only twenty-five miles from Petersburg, and thirty from Richmond. There is a good dwelling house on the land situated near the river, and commanding a beautiful prospect; a Mill capable of grinding for a few families, an Orchard of thriving apple trees, also a valuable Fishery

The greatest part of this tract is wood land, and the cleared ground is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat, a good crop of which is now growing. The terms of sale may be known on application to Mr. William Munford, of the county of Mecklenburg, or to the subscriber.

ANNA BYRD, *Administratrix*
With the Will annexed of
OTWAY BYRD deceased.

November 21st, 1800. tf

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. COLLIER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Miniature Painting

The Public are respectfully informed, that

STRIKING LIKENESSES

Finished in a stile of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter, at mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

Richmond, November 25, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovale creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 380, and the other of 280 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments. P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (tf.)

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

FACTS

Submitted to public consideration, as additional evidences of the efficacy of

Dr. Hamilton's Medicines,

In the cure of most disorders to which the human body is liable.

RHEUMATISM.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second-street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows; namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatisms, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mullen, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed the 25th day of March, 1800, before Ebenezer Ferguson, esquire, one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

DANGEROUS COLD.

David Gilbert, toyman, No. 46, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows; namely, that about 8 months ago he caught a severe cold, which resisted every remedy he could think of, and produced the most alarming effects; he could procure no rest for it, often coughing, nor breathe with ease pain and difficulty, and was finally so exhausted as to be scarcely able to walk about, which left his friends little hope of his recovery, though the prescriptions of a respectable physician were constantly attended to. In this situation hearing of the efficacy of Hamilton's Elixir, a bottle was procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street; the first dose of which afforded the most surprising relief, and gave him more ease than he had enjoyed during the whole of the above period, and before the contents of one bottle were taken, he was perfectly cured, his strength and appetite recovered, and not a symptom of his former distressing complaints remained.

The above particulars the said David Gilbert wishes to be made public, as a testimony of his gratitude, and for the benefit of mankind.

DAVID GILBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 24th day of March, 1800

JOHN JENNINGS, alderman.

To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder, to which children are liable—the Elixir is so agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

WORMS.

A daughter of *Mr.* Ewing Wiley, No 109, Cedar street, Philadelphia, was dreadfully afflicted with worms, insomuch that her life was with great reason despaired of; her complexion faded and grew pale and sallow; her eyes sunken; her appetite was lost and succeeded by a painful and constant sickness at the stomach; which general wasting and debility was accompanied with every appearance of a dangerous fever. From this deplorable situation she was relieved, and restored to a state of perfect health and strength in a few days, by the use of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; which expelled a great number of large pointed worms, from six to nine or twelve inches in length: one of which being of a most extraordinary thickness, (supposed from half an inch to an inch in diameter) as opened and found to contain a quantity of young ones. The above is communicated by Mr. Wiley, believing its perusal may be useful to many, by extending the knowledge of a medicine which merits universal attention:—but his testimony is only a corroboration of the experience of *more than fifty thousand* persons, of all ages, who have, within twenty months past, been cured by this medicine, with the utmost ease and safety, of various complaints, arising from worms and from obstruction or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from, dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparralleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses obstinate gleets, fluor albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as a temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is to the stomach, restoring the digestive powers and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it, braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langor and debility

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted the consequences of difficult and painful labors or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets; and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall partially under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair; a perseverence in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The Grand Restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

FOR THE CURE OF

Venereal Complaints of every description.

PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this Medicine (a great proportion of them, after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the Venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of Mercury.

The mildness of the VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system or producing any of the disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore and by S. Pleasants Jun. (only) in Richmond.

Asher Marx,

Has just come to hand, an assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting Of

Bordin Baftas,
Tandabs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Coffas, &c. &c.

Also,

Platillas	Bed Tickings,
Dowlas,	Violins,

Checks & stripes, Playing Cards,

And a general assortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber,

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at this Printing Office,

An Oration:

On the extent and power

Of public delusion.

Delivered in Newhaven, on the evening preceding the Public commencement, September 1800

BY ABRAHAM BISHOP.

December 25.